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June 7, 2000

Ms. Magalie Roman Salas

Secretary

Federal Communications Commission 445 12th Street, SW, Room TW-A325

Washington, DC 20554

FEGSPAL COMMUNICAL AS COMMISSIONER OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Ex Parte Presentation in WT Docket No. 99-217 and Docket No. 96-98 RE:

Dear Ms. Salas:

On June 6, 2000, representatives of Bell Atlantic, GTE Service Corporation, SBC Communications, Inc. and BellSouth Corporation met with members of the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau and Common Carrier Bureau concerning issues related to the above-mentioned proceedings.

The attached documents were used for discussion purposes. Please associate this notification and accompanying materials with the referenced docket proceedings. Attached is the list of participants in the meeting.

If there are any questions concerning this matter, please contact the undersigned.

Sincerely,

Ben G. Almond

Vice President-Federal Regulatory

Ben A. almone

Attachment

cc:

Jeffery Steinberg

Leon Jackler

Paul Noone

Tim Peterson

Susan Magnotti

J. Rodriguez

Jon Reel

Staci L. Pies

No. of Copies rec'd O List A B C D E

June 6, 2000 Ex Parte – WT Docket No. 99-217 and CC Docket No. 96-98

<u>Industry Participants</u>: <u>FCC Participants</u>:

Bell Atlantic WTB

Joe Mulieri Jeffrey Steinberg
Larry Katz Leon Jackler
Paul Noone

GTE CCB

Scott Randolph

Karl LaPorte

Susan Magnotti

J. Rodriguez

Jon Reel

SBC Jon Reel Steve Dyke Staci L. Pies

BellSouth

Keith Milner Ben Almond

ACCESS TO MTE PROPERTIES

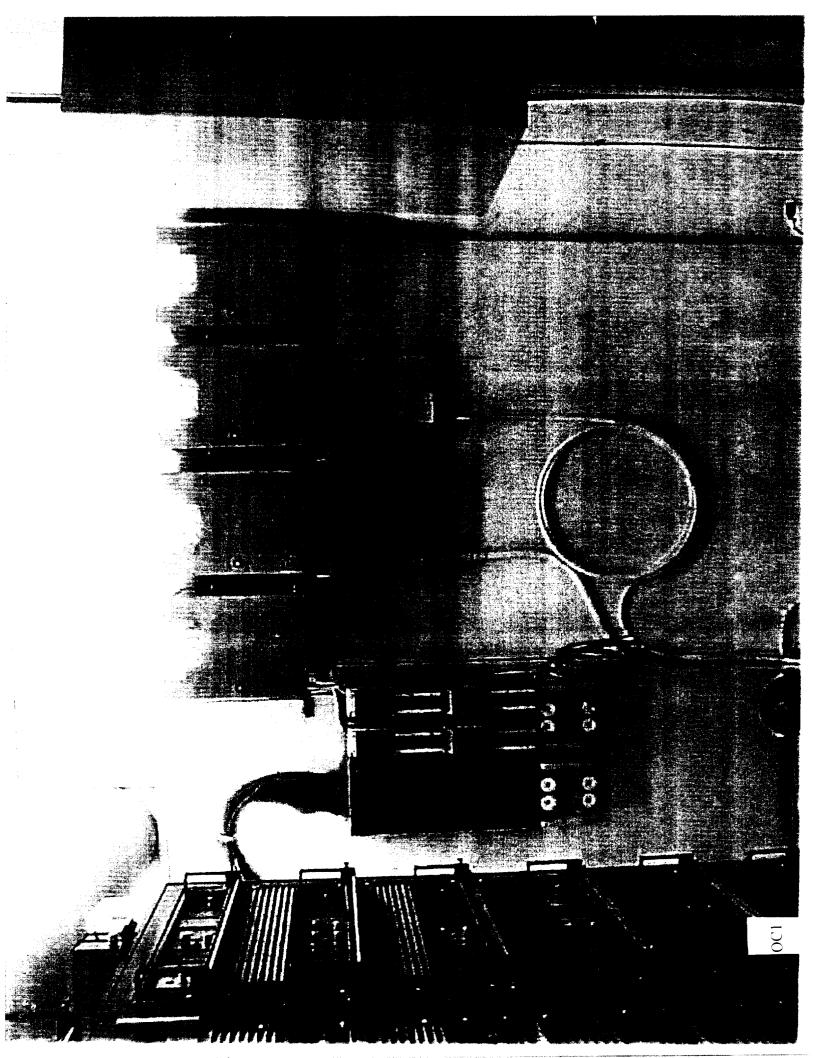
- Record shows no evidence that owners are pervasively denying access.
- Mandatory access rule would lead to protracted litigation.
- FCC has authority to regulate communications providers.
- Most effective way to ensure competitive access is to require:
 - all communications providers to give access to in-building wire they own or control,
 - in a fair and reasonable manner,
 - where technically feasible.
- FCC should encourage property owners to install infrastructure (conduit, backboards and other support structures) in such a way that facilitates service provisioning from multiple carriers.
- Non-value-added "gatekeeper" access fees should be prohibited.

DEMARCATION POINT ISSUES

- Location of demarcation point does not affect whether competitors receive access at a Single Point of Interconnection (SPOI).
- Current Part 68.3 rule should be retained.
 - Provides flexibility needed by owners and carriers.
 - Forced moves of existing demarcation points could lead to service disruptions, inefficient networks and high costs.
- The more access paths to end user, the better.
 - Subject to physical constraints of building infrastructure.
 - UNEs will provide carriers access to end customers even when building infrastructure (conduit, backboards and other support structures) is at exhaust.
- Forced MPOE will chill deployment of new technologies and may require unnecessary, expensive and confusing retraining.

EXCLUSIVE CONTRACTS

- Exclusivity, whether "facilities" or "service" is not consistent with the goals of the Telecom Act of 1996.
- Commission should adopt a rebuttable presumption that service providers cannot initiate or enter into such contracts
 - at least for X time period;
 - after which the Commission may revisit this prohibition.

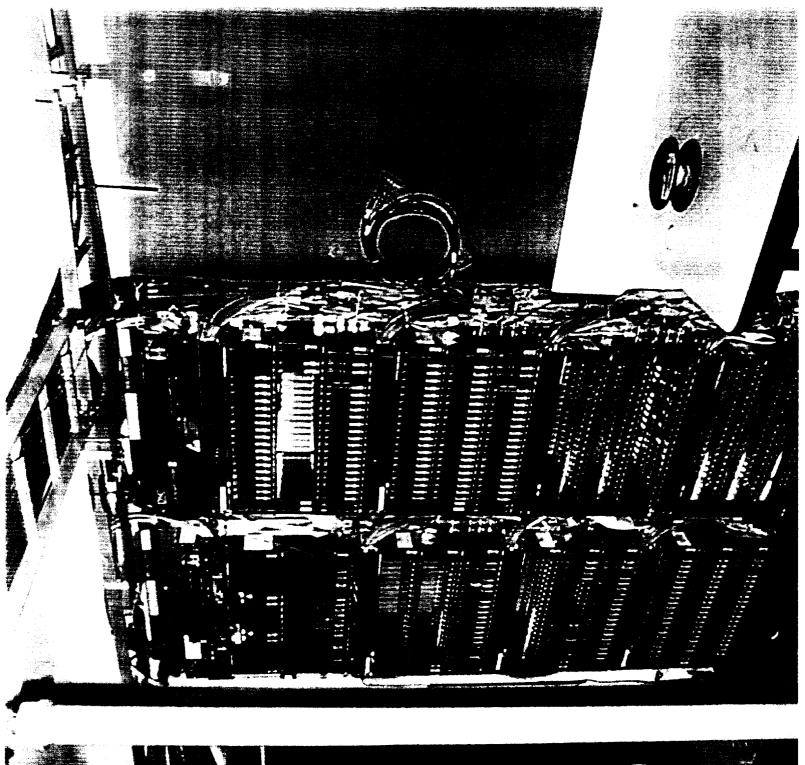


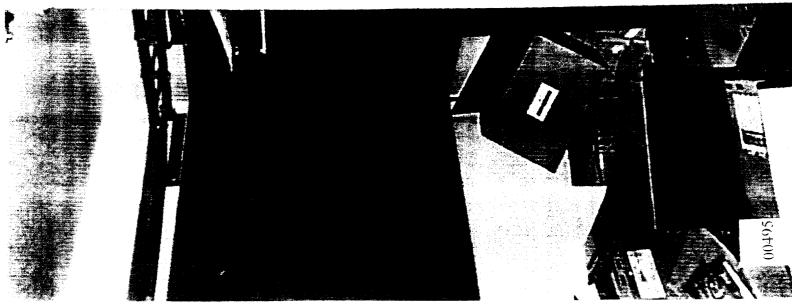
KEY TO PHOTOS

FILE DESIGNATION SCENARIO DEPICTED

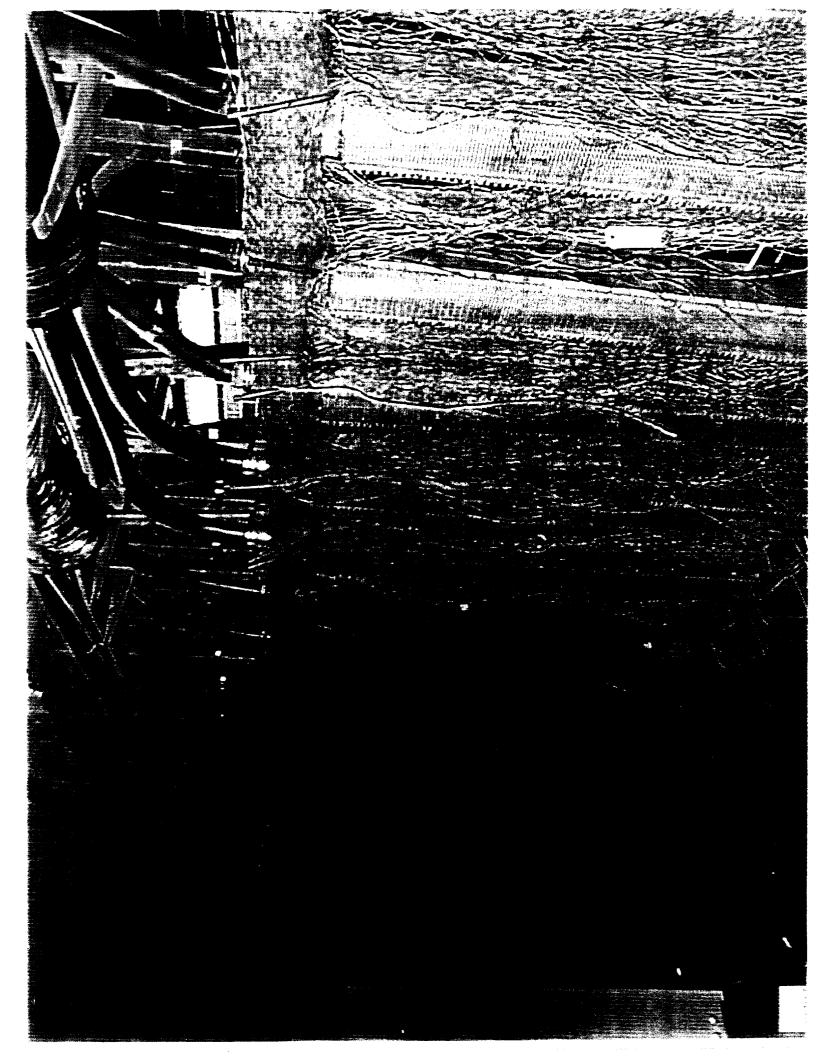
Move of all equipment to property line MPOE would require installation of outside remote terminal enclosures and re-cabling of the building. Estimated cost of labor and materials is \$150,000. Even assuming owner would permit such a move, it could not be accommodated without the installation of a totally redundant system and subsequent removal of the existing system. This cost does not include the cost of additional conduit that the owner would provide.







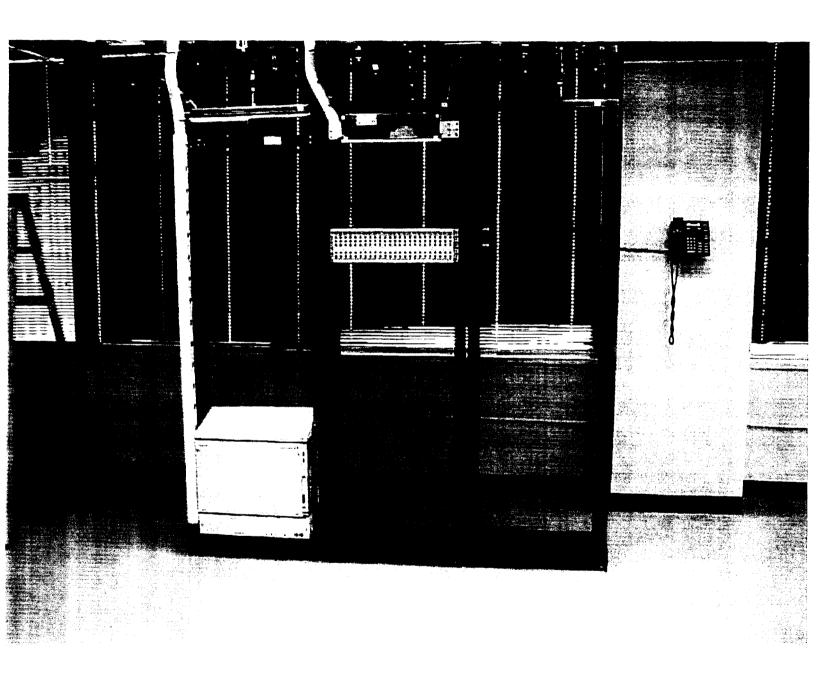


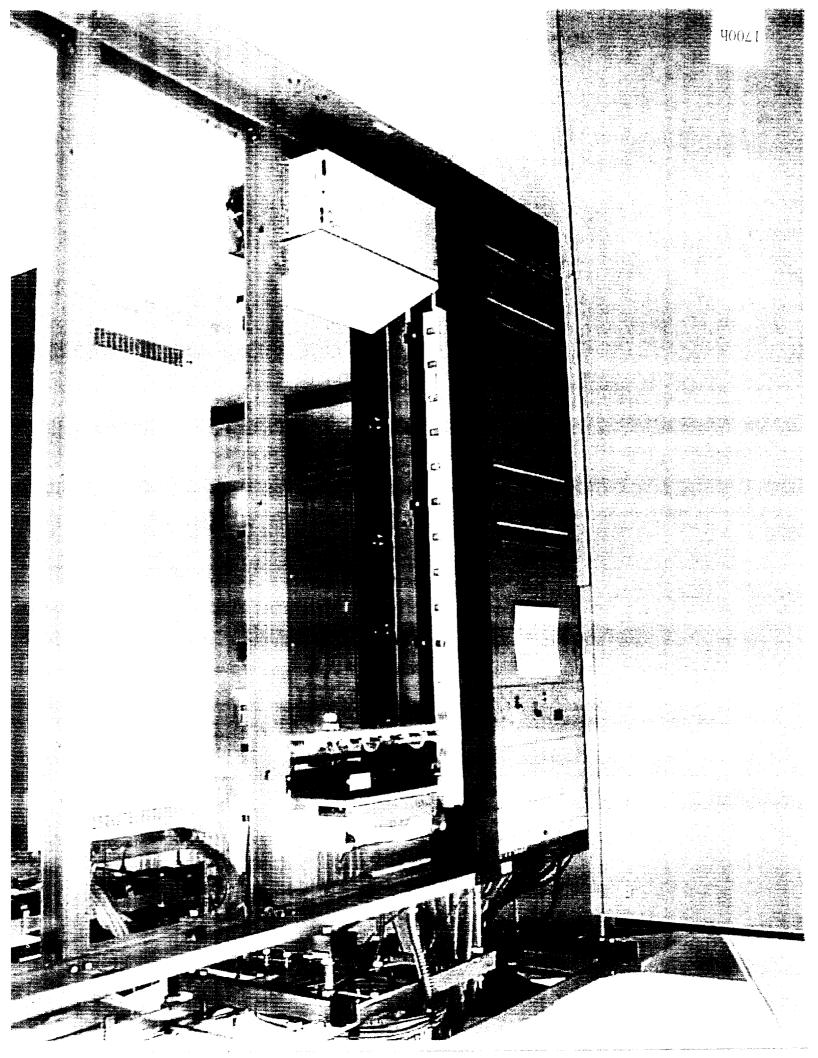


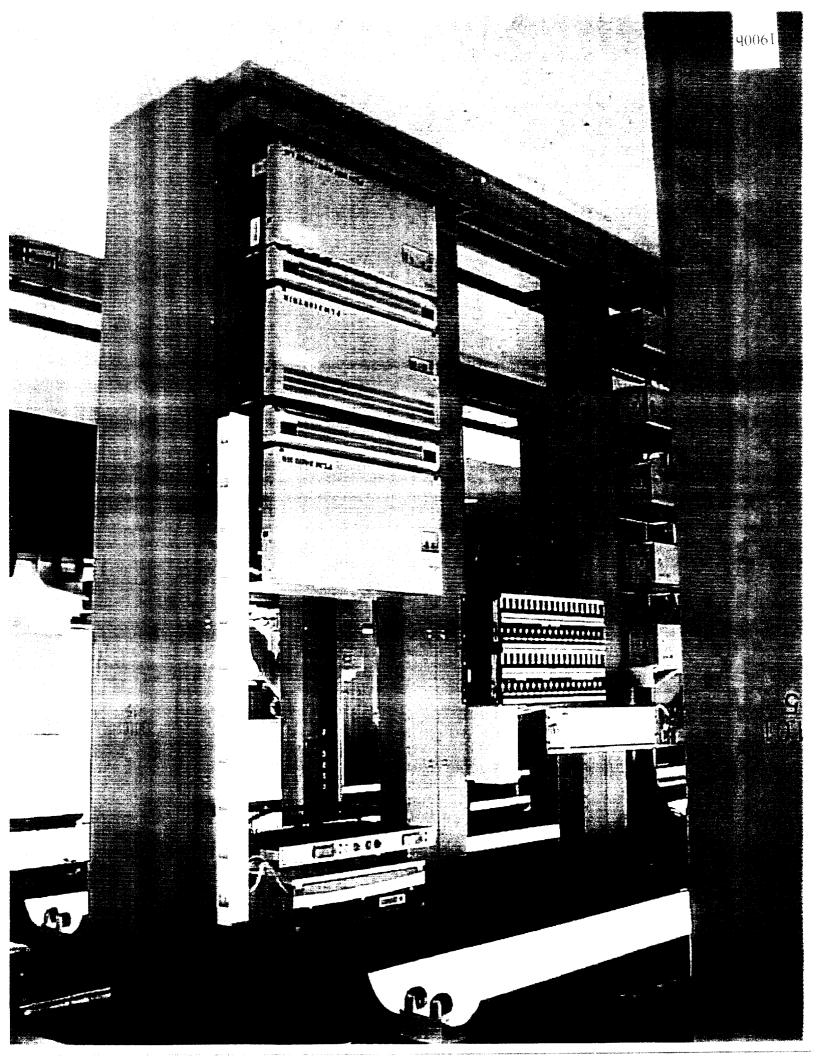
KEY TO PHOTOS

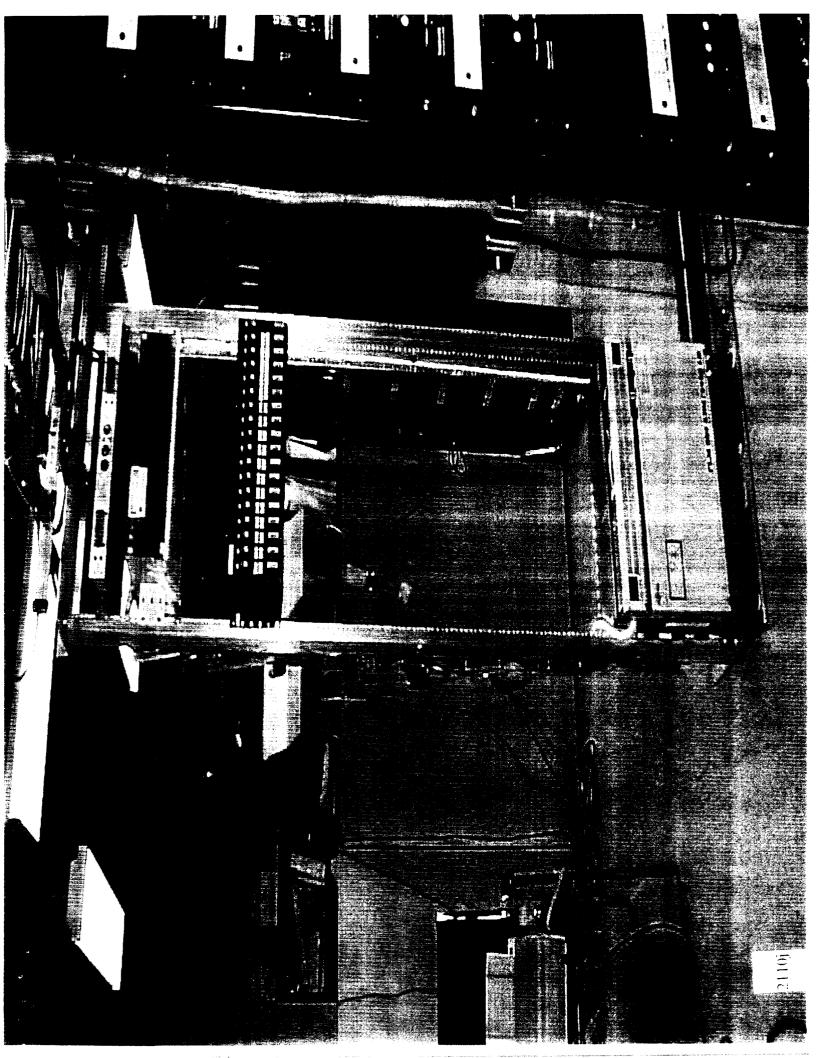
FILE DESIGNATION	SCENARIO DEPICTED
00489	(Name/location of building deleted) This equipment room is on the 40 th floor of a building serving multiple governmental agencies. Shown are fiber optic-fed multiplexers, digital loop carrier channel banks, alarm panels, T1 repeaters, lightguide and digital cross-connect panels.
00495/00496	Same building. These two photos depict the equipment room located on the 16 th floor. It houses additional digital loop carrier equipment and cross-connect facilities.
00497	Same building, main entrance facility room in the basement housing lightning protectors for copper cable entrances and main riser cable cross-connects.
	There is no room in the basement of this building to house the 40 th and 16 th floor equipment, however, if there was, the estimated labor and material cost to effect a move to MPOE is \$430,000. This cost includes recabling the building which would be required to accommodate the new electronics location. It should be noted that, in any case, the occupants of

this building would not tolerate the disruption of such a move.









KEY TO PHOTOS

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DESIGNATION	SCENARIO DEPICTED
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1500d (Name/location deleted) Suite 1500 (15 floor)

DDM-2000 multiplexer (OC12), Fiber Terminal, Fuse & Alarm

Panel, DSX3 digital cross-connect

1700h. Name/location deleted Suite 1700 (17th floor)

DDM-2000 mux. (OC3), Fiber Terminal, Fuse/Alarms, Digital cross-connect

1900b Name/location deleted Suite 1900 (19th floor)

FLM-600 mux (OC12) and FLM-2400 mux (OC48),

Fiber Terminal, Fuse & Alarm Panel, digital cross-connect DSX3

2110j Name/location deleted Suite 2110 (21st floor)

FLM-600 mux (OC12), Fiber Terminal, Fuse &

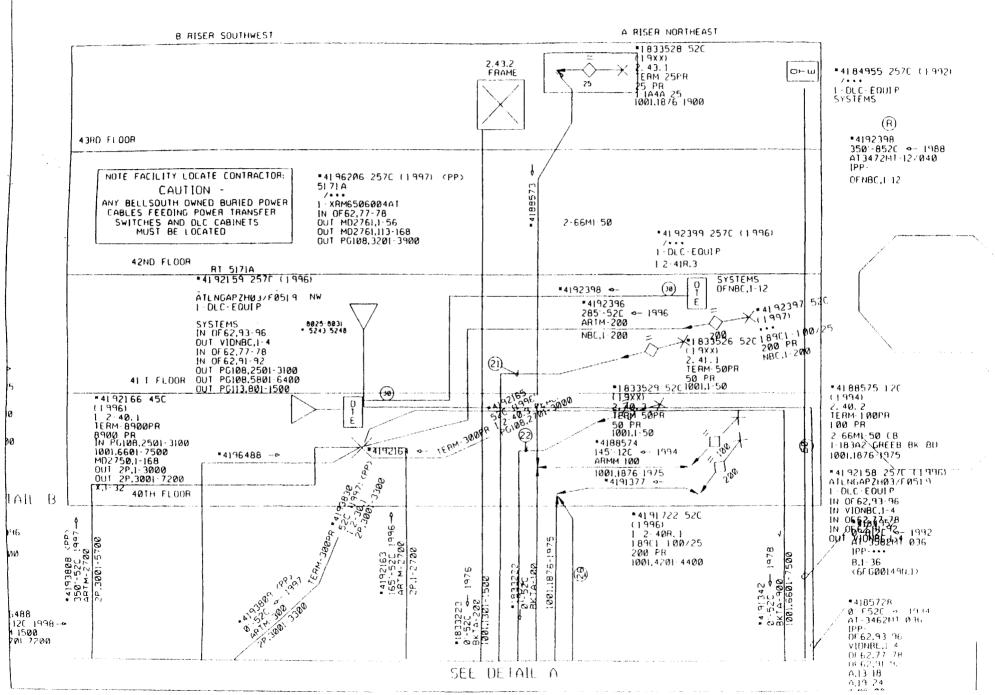
Alarm Panel, digital cross-connect DSX3

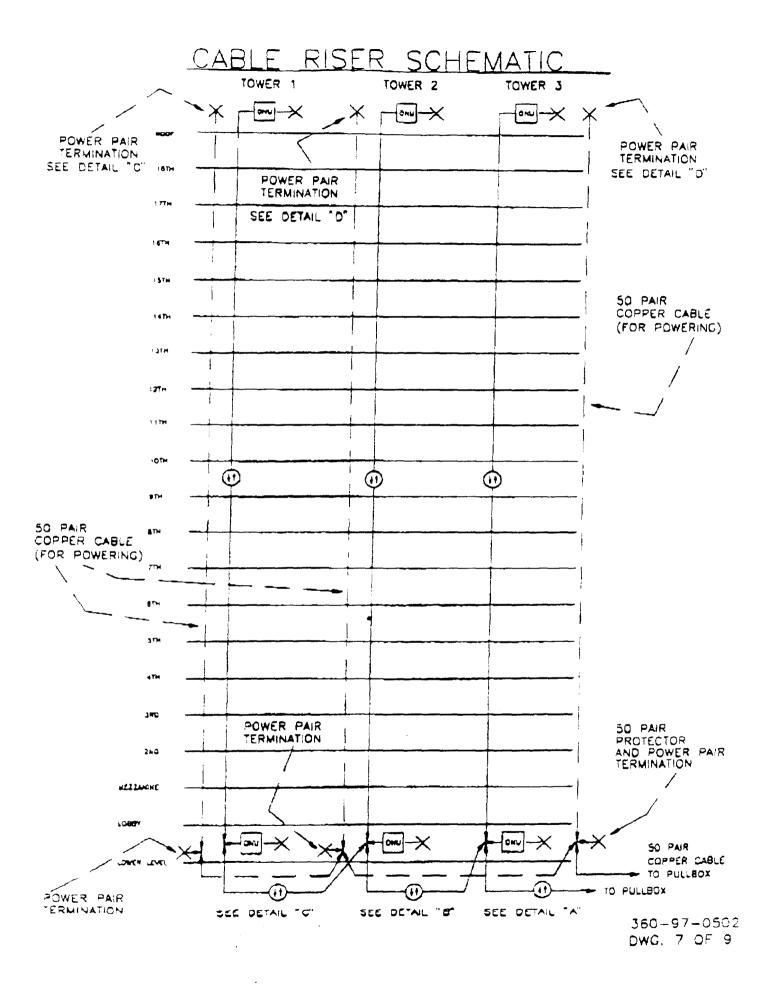
SUMMARY

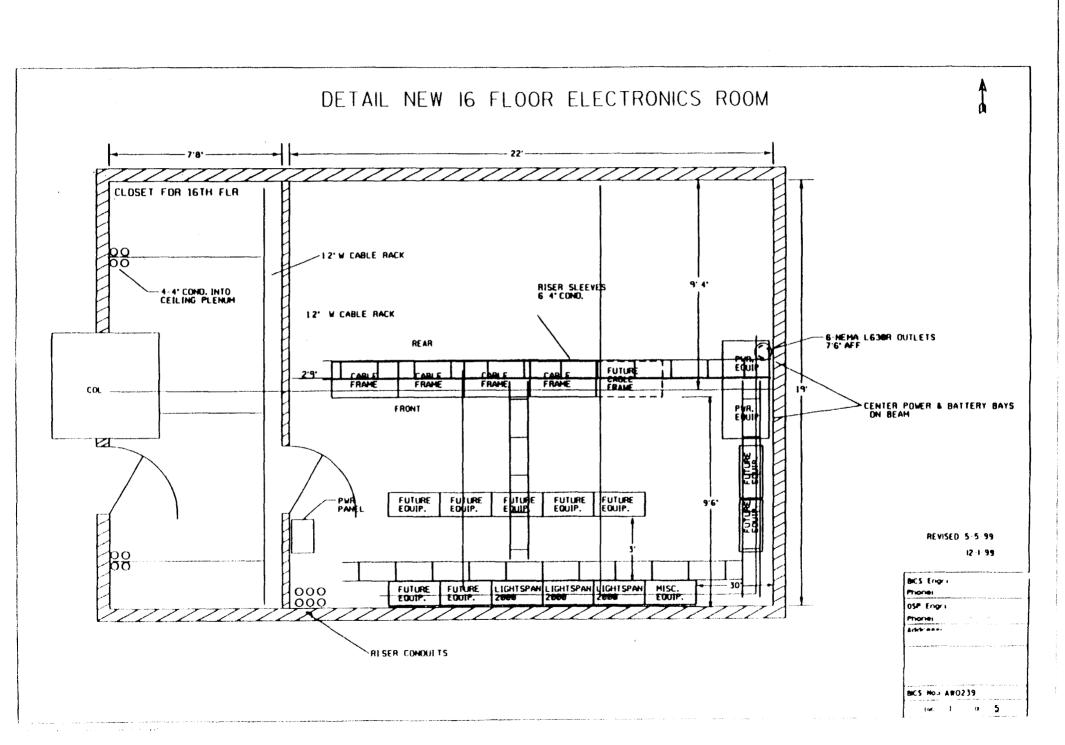
Name/locaton of building deleted is an example of a "Carrier Hotel"; that is, a building which is occupied primarily by various providers of communications services. These pictures depict just four of the floors in this highrise. These customers typically demand that BellSouth's fiber optic cables be routed directly to their premises and that the serving multiplexers and digital loop carrier equipment be located in their own equipment rooms. Such carriers seek out buildings located in areas where BellSouth has known fiber-optic deployment and where the building owner will provide adequate riser conduits to accommodate their unique requirements.

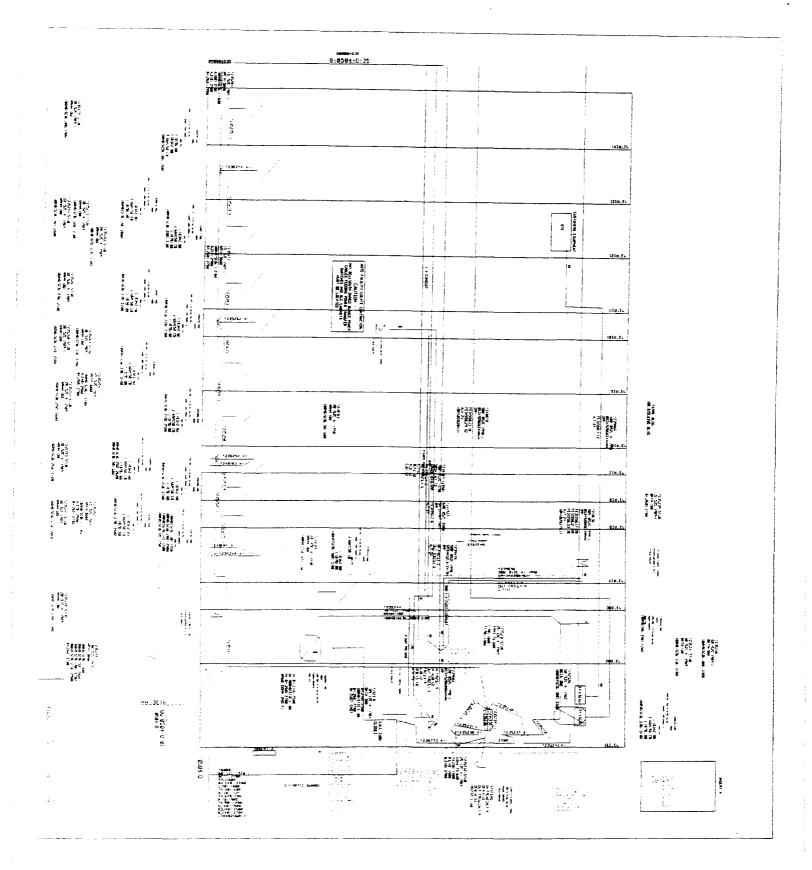
Due to the sheer amount of equipment that such carriers require, in addition to their demand for utmost security, it would not be possible to locate all serving equipment at the MPOE. Although moving such equipment to MPOE is simply not possible, the cost to do so would be in the millions of dollars.

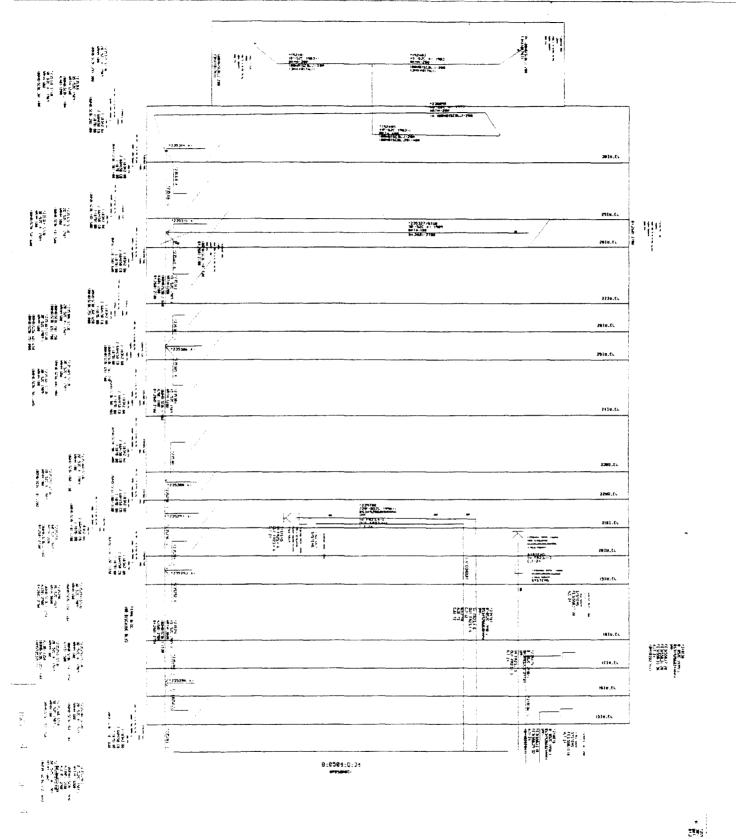
Such "Carrier Hotels" are excellent examples of why owners and end users must have the flexibility to designate a demarcation point that best suits their individual requirements.











SCENARIO DEPICTED (Actual Case)

This is an example of the least complex scenario for a maximum to minimum point of demarcation conversion. The property depicted is a two decade old 150 unit "garden style" apartment complex (photo A) with multiple buildings that are demarcated at each building (photo B). The competitive local exchange carrier requesting the conversion specified that the existing 300 pair entrance cable be dropped from the utility pole (photo C) at the property line to a interconnection point as depicted in Figure D (supplied by the requesting carrier. The cost estimate for this conversion includes engineering, labor, and material required for placing a building terminal at the interconnection point and splicing the existing 300 pair cable at 3 locations for a total of 900 splices. The total estimate for this conversion, including verification and running jumpers, is \$8,975.

